LAST OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE

Its Sudden and Total Destruction by Fire.

The Splendid Building in Ruins in Half an Hour.

Over a Million and a Half of Dollars Lost.

WORKS OF ART DESTROYED.

Thousa ads of Specimens of American Ski Al and Ingenuity Burned Up.

Steam Engines, Splendid Pianos, Valuable Furs, Stat mes of Washington and Webster, Christ and the Twelve Apostles, the Famous Amazon, Sawing Machines, Prize Hats, Premium Ploughs and all Sorts of Agricultural Implements, Preserved Meats, Brilliant Diamonds, Pickles, Atlantic Cable, Carpet Sweepers, Patchwork Bed Quilts of a Thousand Pieces Each, Oils, Fluids, Lamps, Crinolines, Rockaways, Big Squashes, Billiard Tables, Monster Pumpkins, Elegant Mantillas, Fire Engines, the Calliope, Sheetings, Shawls, Firearms, &c., &c., &c., Devoured

Serious Losses and Sufferings of the Exhibitors.

Scenes of Excitement and Alarm Among the Women and Children.

THE CRASH OF THE BIG DOME.

ONE MAN KILLED.

OTHERS SUPPOSED TO BE UNDER THE RUINS.

demonstrations which have taken place in this city of late years, was totally destroyed last evening by fire, burned up, and the exhibitors at the Great Fair of the

There is every reason to believe that the fire was the with inflammable material, the debris of the Palace, which the afternoon, in the portheast corner of the building, about two hundred feet from where the machinery was on exthousand persons in the building, mostly women and es, when they got under headway, spread with hydrants in the building: but the suddenness with which could be screwed on the configuration had made such

The scene in the Palace during the progress of the seemed to seize eyery one, and the bewildered visiters scarcely understood their dangerous position we'll enough to provide for their own safety. The children the doors. At the time we write if all who were in the palace escaped it is little less than a miracle. Last night was to have been a concert night, would have been present. Had the fire, therefore, taket place three hours later, there is scarcely a doubt but not have passed the doors before the dome fell.

The pitch pine which formed the flooring, stairs and The huge dome was like a vast ball of fire, and the flames and vemiting up fire at a rate that would have done credit to Vesuvius. Ali who witnessed the spectacle declare

About twenty-five minutes after the fire was first dis-covered the dome fell with a fearful crash, and the flames In forty minutes from the breaking out of the fire the Palace and all it contained were totally destroyed; and all

The destruction of this building will recall vividly to the public mind the various demonstrations of which it was the score. Commenced shortly after the brilliant success of the London Crystal Palace, its projectors indulged in all sorts of golden visions respecting its future; stock was subscribed for with avidity, and ran a great ways above par. It was opened in 1833 with a great flourish of trumpets, and the President of the United States, the members of his Cabinet, and the chief State and city dignaturies assisted on the occasion. But the wretchedly mismanaged from the start. To resuscitate th concern after the stock had fallen a long ways below par. tion that excited some curiosity and much mirth at the time it took place. But Barnum, whose genius always failed ingleriously in his efforts to put the Palace on its legs again, and the stock finally went down to nothing the city has lately come into possession of it, as the coudi

monstrations-for Julien concerts, for the fairs of the American Institute, for balls (of which the disgraceful one of the Hunter Woodis Association was the most notable), and lastly, the great civic cable demonstration which took

It will be remembered that the Latting Observatory, which was erceted along with the Crystal Palace, has also

At about five o'clock last evening a fire wan discovered to the north nave of the Chrystal Palace, on the Fortysecond street side. When first seen it aspeared to pro-

World's Fair. There was no entrance on the north nave. an incendiary. The blaze was discovered almost immediately, and an attempt made to extinguish it by the hose on the premises; but the water not flowing freely, the flames spread to the ceiling, or under part of the balcony floor, when the combustible character of the yellow pine flooring fed the devouring element, and almost immediately enveloped the dome in a mass of flame, when, in from twelve to fifteen minutes from the first discovery of the fire, the dome fell in with a tremendous crash, and at the expiration of twenty minutes the entire building and its contents were a mass of rains. When the fire was first discovered there were about 1,000 persons in the building, and on the alarm being given consternation and fright seized upon the visiters, who rushed wildly in the direction of the exits, crying and screaming in the most pitable mamer. Children were separated from their parents, and friend from friend. Many were knocked down and trampled under foot, and sustained serious bodily injury. It feared, from the rapid spread of the smoke, and the little knowledge the visiters had of the means of exit, this several lives have been lost. The persons in the gallery were in great j-toparity, as in three minutes from the first discovery of the fire the upper part of the building was so filled with smoke that it would have been impossible for a human being to have existed a minute.

Up to the hour our reporter left, however, no body had been found, and it is to be hoped that all escaped from the building safely. It is impossible to estimate correctly the value of the contributions, but it cannot be far from \$300,000.

There are 3,900 coutributions, varying in value from a few dollars to several thousands each. There were three fire engines, Nos. 28, 31 and 16, and No. I Hose carriage destroyed. There were only a few articles standing close to the doors that were taken out. The heat became so excessive that the people had to flee to save themselues from being burned. It seems almost incredible that a structure like an incendiary. The blaze was discovered almost immediately, and an attempt made to ex-

At five minutes past five o'clock the first alarm was given by some persons in the gallery of the Forty-second dome; my attention was at once drawn to to the direction

When the alarm of fire was first made I thought it was false alarm. The confusion, however, soon commenced, that I could do little to caim those around me, I immediately directed them to the way of escape. I did not, at that time, believe that the danger was so great; I nevertheless concluded that it was better for them, under their excitement, to leave, in which I aided them as much as possible. I then returned to my show case in the nave on Fortieth street. By that time the smoke was rapidly filling the building. I got all of my goods from the case and made the best of filly way out at the Fortieth street door. By the time that I got to the sidewalk the dome of the building fell. There were many persons in the building at the time. My opinion is that, from the small beginning of the fire, had the hose for the protection of the building been in proper order and well managed, the building and contents night have been saved with little trouble. I saw no one injured but from the crowd I presume that some would be injured by the fire.

THE STATEMENT OF A LADY OUTSIDE.

White, who is boarding in the Murray Hill House, and Sixth avenue, was sitting at the window, having di

dome. The wind was then blowing in a southeasterly direction, which spread the flames with amazing rapidity
towards Fortieth street. The people inside ruseed out
in great contusion by the doors on Sixth avenue and
Fortieth street. The crowd seemed so great at the doors
that evidently those within were in great danger. I saw
as many as a dozen goulemen leap through the glass on
the south side of the building on to the enclosed grounds
around. The fire was magnificent and sublime beyond
anything that I ever witnessed. I might have seen much
more of interest, but the order was given to close the
misde binds, as she firemen had to play the water upon
the hotel to preserve it from igniting. The heat inside
my room soon became oppressively hot.

MR. NEWTON B. SQUIRE'S STATEMENT.

MR. NEWTON B. SQUIRE'S STATEMENT. I had charge of Tiffany & Co,'s goods in the Palace at the time the fire commenced. It is generally reported to have been a few minutes after five o'clock when the fire commenced; but I had just looked at the Palace clock fire commenced; but I had just looked at the Palace clock a moment before the first cry of fire was heard, and it was twenty minutes past five o'clock. I was then arranging some cable charms to place on the stand for exhibition. I happened to look towards the dome, and saw a dense volume of smoke issuing from the eutrance on Forty second street, and then heard the cry of fire. Be lieving that there was danger, I immediately commenced to secure what I could of our articles on exhibition. As I was hastening towards the Fortisch street door, with my load of cable canes, and everything that I could get hold of, I was met by one of the Palace committee, who assured me that there was no canse for alarm, though the perspiration of fear and excitement was rolling in torrents down his own checks. Believing otherwise, I rushed past him and made tracks for the door. On arriving there I found that some of the employes had boiled one part of the door, and was about closing the other portion of it, to keep the current of air from waiting the itames through the building. The rush for egress was great, and not to be stopped on any account. Intractisately a few men took some hand trucks that were close at hand, and rushed them against the door and broke it down, through which the people ran in the wildest consternation. I never saw fames spread with such rapidity. We had scarcely got out of the building before it was all in fames. The heat inside was soon income and insufferable. Any person who had difficulty in reaching the door must have run great risk of life. I saved groubably 250 of goods, but our loss must be very heavy. We had over \$1,000 worth of cable in our exhibition, all of which, of course, was destroyed, and probably 250 of goods, but our loss must be very heavy. We had over \$1,000 worth of cable in our exhibition, all of which, of course, was destroyed, and probably 250 of goods, but our loss must be very heavy. We had over \$1,000 worth of cable in our exhibition, all of which, of course, was destroyed, and proba

STATEMENT OF MR. WHEELER. seler, Jun., of Wheeler & Son, Broadway, states: made. I immediately rushed to the picture gallery, where we had pictures of penmanship on exhibition, in where we had pictures of penmanship on exhibition, in hopes of saving some. By the time that I reached there the flames were about half way to the dome. There were probably opwards of 150 persons in that gallery, principally ladies and children. They were in a dreadful state of excitement, and were running as wild confusion out of that gallery into the main gallery. I immediately selved two of our valuable pictures, and placing one under each arm, endeavored to gain the door. I had not got more than lifty feet from the place where I took them til I had to drop them, and fall on the ground, and craw (hon my hands and knees beneath the smoke to effect my escape. As I got to the foot of the gallery states, pieces o the dome were failing, and before I got ten feet from the stairs the whole dome fell with a tremendous crash, raisin; a terrible smoke, and spreading the flames in every direction in awful grandeur. I was fortunately well acquaimed with the Palace, and knew in what direction to move, otherwise the smoke was so dense I would have had reaso for despairing of making the outside. Some of the picture that we had on exhibition were highly valued by us a rare specimens of penmanship, which will require muclime and labor from us to replace. We have probabiliont about \$2,000.

STATEMENTS OF OTHERS.

Mr. Gibson, who had the sale of the confectionery in the Palece, stated to our reporter that his loss would ex-ceed \$2,500. The fitting up of his places for the sale of cred 2,300. He fitting up of his places for the sale of confectionery in the Palace, in the article of looking-glass alone, cost him \$500. The rapidity of the flames so benefitdered everybody that very little could be saved. He limit upwards of six persons engaged in the building at the time. They had hardly enough of time to escape with their lives or uniquired, and consequently left all the moure of the day's sale behind. There was no time to

entrance, and he accordingly knocked out a glass, with the intention of jumping out.

Mr. Brower does not think it originated among Mr. Hecker's boxes, as reported by many. He says he has not a single doubt but that the fire started in the room used for old rubbish, and where, at the time, was a quantity of old weeden patterns.

There were nine hydrants in the Palace; but, strange to say, none of them had hose attached. A length was obtained from a carriage and placed on one of the hydrants and the water turned on, but the man who held the butt was shortly driven from his post by the heat.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

We shall now go into the details of the site and size of lies at the northern extremity of the city, west of the from the Reservoir to the Sixth avenue is 445 feet, and the width, north and south, from Fortieth to Forty second

was, with the exception of the floor, roof and a portion of the done, entirely constructed of iron and glass. The general idea of the edifice was a Greek cross, surmounted by a dome at the intersection. Each diameter of the cross was on Forty-second street. Each entrance was 47 feet wide. and that on the Sixth avenue was approached by a flight of 149 feet broad. This was divided into a central nave and two aisles, one on each side—the nave 41 feet wide, each aisle 54 feet wide. The central portion or nave was carried up to the height of 67 feet, and the semi-circular arch by which it was spanned was 41 feet broad. There were thos, in effect, two archied naver crossing each other at right angles, 41 feet broad, 67 feet high to the crown of the arch, and 365 feet long; and on each side of these naves was an aisle 54 feet broad and 45 feet high. The exterior of the ridgeway of the nave was 71 feet. Each aisle was covered by a gallery of its own width, and 24 feet from the floor. The central dome was 100 feet in diameter, 68 feet inside from the floor to the spring of the arch, and 118 feet to the crown; and on the outside, with the lantern, 149 feet. The exterior angles of the building were ingeniously filled up with a triangular lean to 24 feet high, which gave the ground plan an extagonal shape, each side or face being 140 feet wide. At each angle was an octagonal tower eight feet in diameter and 75 feet high.

Ten large and eight winding staircases connected the

employed.

2. Perfect safety and elegance of construction.

3. A well calculated and pleasing admission of tight.

4. A variety of coap d'ad in the interior.

An additional structure was built in the rear for the working and stationary machinery. This building extended the whole length of the rear, from Fortieth to Forty-second street, and, with the exception of a portion of the second story, which was reserved for a galiery of paintings, was mainly occupied by the machinery. The boiler was placed in a brick huilding erected on the north side of Fortieth street, from which the steam was conveyed in pipes or conductors running under ground. The gallery designed for the paintings was admirably adapted for the purpose, and formed one of the most attractive features of the whole exhibition. It was four hundred and fifty feet in length by twenty-one in width, and the light was so disposed as to give the best effect to the paintings. A part of the first story, we should state, was set apart for a refreshment saloon, and was fitted up in a style corresponding with the general appearance of the building.

The building compared, in point of size, and it is thought of beauty, with some of the greatest editices of the Old World; and until the extension of the Capitol at Washington is completed, it was the largest in this country. It was hoped that it would be a great and permanent architectural ornament to the city.

All the statuary and paintings in the palace were, of course, destroyed. Some of the statues were very fine,

the Thorwaldsen group, representing our Saviour and the sented with outstretched hands, as if in the act of bless ing—the head slightly inclined. The statues of the Apos tles stood on smaller pedestals, and were ranged in the

Chickering & Co., twelve planos, valued at \$5,000.
Steinway & Co., \$2,000.
Steinway & Co., \$2,000.
Schuitz & Lodolf, \$1,500.
Landeman, \$1,000.
Bordman, \$1,000.
Bordman, \$1,000.
They were to have placed two more in the Palace to-day.
Three steam calliopes, worth \$6,000.

Sewing Machinis.

Grover & Baker.
Borthelf.
N. Finkle.
Wheeler & Wilson.
L. L. Smith's care of electrotype, loss \$1,000.

RELIGIBLE TABLES.
Berford,
RELIGIBLE TABLES.
Berford,

D. Rait, loss \$2,000. Tiffany & Co., loss \$1,000. W. H. Wilson, loss \$900 in clocks.

Many, Baldwin & Many,
Acadet Trues I MPLEMENTS.
R. M. Allen,
H. F. Dibblee.
Mayber & McNally, total loss \$13,500. Stivers & Smith, \$5,000.

F. H. Biglow, \$1,500. RATS, STC. J. B. & W.W. Cornell, Erc.

The Putnam Machine Company lose a large amount of machinery.

The American Institute lose about \$10,000.

Mason & Hamblin, meledeens, \$500.

S. Root, photographs, \$5,000.

Tiffany & Co. estimate their loss at over \$2,000. They had about \$1,000 worth of Atlantic cable and a valuable quantity of jewelry. One of their clerks was present when the fire originated and made several attempts to save their property, but in doing so he was prevented, it is said, by some of the attacker of the Palace. He finally succeeded in getting the case as far as the door, when a cry was raised that the building was falling, and he rushed into the street to save his life.

Hecker & Brothers will sustain a loss of about \$500. No insurance.

west corner of the Palace, owned by various parties; all consumed.

Dedworth's Band bad a large quantity of valuable nussic, and we understand, a number of pieces of brass instruments, which were all destroyed. Their loss will amount to over \$500.

The glass engine (steam), belonging to A. H. Ogden—a very curious production—was lost: it was valued at \$800. Affred Spear, of Passale, N. J., had on exhibition a large quantity of elderberry wine, valued at \$180.

H. L. Herney, of Quincy, Ill., had a surveying instrument valued at \$700, on exhibition, which was also lost.

T. H. Alexander, of Washington, B. C., had an improved buggy wheel which was also destroyed.

Thes. Boone, of Brooklyn, lost a rope machine valued at \$400.

genrance. Messrs, Howard & Davis, of Boston, had a valuable

Mesers. Howard & Davis, of Boston, had a valuable stock of clocks and watches.

The Waitham Watch Company had a most imposing display of watches; they were located in the southeast gallery.

John N. Genin had about \$500 worth of property destroyed, a portion of which is said to be insured. Mr. Genin was present at the fire, but could not tell if he had any insurance on his goods or not.

Karney & Hathaway, Connecticut, had about \$2,500 worth of surveying instruments, all of which were consumed.

There were in the palace no less than three engines, three hose carriages, and a truck, all of which, with the

Adriatic Engine No. 31, a very beautiful machine which cost \$2,700, was totally destroyed. This is said to be the finest and most costly engine in the city.

Mohawk Engine No. 16 and Pacitic Engine No. 28 were both totally destroyed. The former cost \$2,000 and the latter \$3,000. They were both got as far as the entrance on Sixth avenue, but it was found impossible to get them out of the door.

Eagle Hose No. 1 and Croton Hose No. 6 were also consumed. They were valued at over \$3,000. Empire Hose No. 40 and Hook and Ladder Truck No. 12 were got out and saved.

Nos. 31 and 28 were only placed in the fair about one o'clock in the afternoon. It was the intention of the members of No. 31 not to place their machine in until to-day.

Two other engines were to have been placed in to-day—No. 7 of this city, and No. 3 of Brookiyn. The members will, no doubt, consider themselves looky in not hurrying up, as they intended.

General Superintendent Tallmudge, with Deputy Car-pester and a force of men from the Ninch, Sixteenin,

sent and rendered most efficient service, the crowd

gallery to save his life. He was severely burt by the fall

length of the stairs running up to the gallery. She, how-ever, managed to get out in safety with her daughter. A fireman, it is said, was somewhat injured by the fall of one of the iron pillars on his leg. He was taken away by some of his friends.

A few moments before the dome fell the steam whistle, I is said, blew off steam, creating a most hideous noise, and alarming the bystanders so that many ran off, fearing an explosion.

LATEST FROM THE FIRE.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M. The body of an unknown man was found in the rules at very of the above body created considerable excitement others have been lost and buried beneath the ruins. Men and firemen are hard at work removing the rubbish, as

It is reported that two children are now missing. The police are endeavoring to ascertain the truth of the report.

THE GEN. PAEZ RECEPTION.

The Meeting-The Delegation sent by Vene-Decree of the National Convention for the Return of the General to that Country.

of great historical interest to Venezuela. An evenoccurred, which, while the passing scenes may be nothing less than the spectacle of a warrior, a called from unjustifiable banishment by his native country and citizens, to resume the beim of affairs in a country. establishing.

of the decree of the National Convention to General Pacz, took place yesterday in the rooms of the Metropolitan

citizens of Venezuela, to witness the event of the day.

Inherent clause.

The National Convention, considering that the patriotic conduct appliance.)

The National Convention, considering that the patriotic conducts, political and civil, of Gen. Jose Antonio Pacz, and his constant fidelity to the republican principles preclaimed by Venezuela since the year 1820, never have been impaired, but, on the contrary, have always made him descripting that the Province of Aprire, glorious with him in the war of independence, has appointed him as her representative—

Recoived, Art. I. The National Convention declare that they will see, with unbounded satisfaction, Gen. Jose Antonio Pacy will see, with unbounded satisfaction, Gen. Jose Antonio Pacy Testure to the country to decupy the place to which he has been appointed in our milet.

Art. 2. The National Convention sheepares and condecans as a function of the country of the seed of the part 1848, to deprive them. Jose Antonio Pacz of his degrees, this and described and to carried the contribution of the fine part of the subscription.

Art. 3. The National Convention expresses for gratified to the authorities and citizens of the United States, who, with great kindness and generously received and single-red Gen. Jose Antonio February of this act to the entilighteened citizen, and to be authorities and citizens of the United States, who, with great kindness and generously received and single-red Gen. Jose Antonio February of this act to the entilighteened citizen, and to accompany him in his return, and for the honor of the contraction, and to accompany him in his return, and for the honor of the contraction of the delivery of this act to the entilighteened citizens of the full heaventy of the present

the regulation of the expenses for the Inflational transfer decree will be defrayed by the minional transfer.

Given to Valencia, in the Hall of Session of the National Convention, this lish day of July, 1838.

Leon the Loth day of July, 1838.

The address having been concluded, General Pacz, with much emotion, responded as follows:—

With all the respect due to so illustrious a body as the National Convention of our country, I receive the decree you have been commissioned to present; I accept it as the consoling and solema expression of the justice of the mason, upon which I constantly relied during my sails. After so generous and notile an act, nothing should be said of my sufferings. I have fate now, it should be our sole endeavor to insure her future resperity, never looking into the past, but to derive from it a proliable lesson of experience. (Applause,) The decree of the Convention justifies are before the world, whilst it renders me the highest honor. With the disposition which becomes the humblest citizen of Venezuela, I will return with you. Once again I devote my life, and sin willing to sacrifice my repose, of the service of the republic. Her nappiness shall ever be my onlyshought. This can be still achieved if the government give effect to the will of the people whilst, or the other hand, the people sussay, the government in good faith, as I confidently suffered they will, so that it may work out he required in the required measure of the required and commission over which you so worthly present, I feel happy in recogniting an electronic and been proved a warm advocate at her happy ness and prosperity. I recognition, never the produced of the required and been proved a warm advocate at her happy here and contrade, the my self-of-the produces the propose.

sented to General Faez, who received them with elegant politicness and manifest feeling.

A poem suitable to the occasion was then delivered with great emphasis by M. de Betancourt. The young poet, a Venezueian, was then presented to the General who emphraced him with profound emotion. Ladies at the same time presented and presented the General with choice houquets. New York, in its beauty, was proud of the occasion, and the men of our State were there to wish joy to the hero of the day, and rejoice in the tarrly justice done to his distinguished merits. We noticed among the Venezuelans and others present, the Ambassadors from Peru, from Costa Rica, and from Venezuelan; also, General Franceschi, au old soldier of the great Napoleon, who for some time past has been a resident of Hoboken, in our neighbor-

the opportunity for the development of her superb resources which the recent revolution has amorded.

This most happy and cloquent address was received with unbounded applause by the company present. It represented in all its warmth and fulness the feelings of the citizens of New York who were present, and, wa might add, of all those, the friends of republicanism and patriotism, who were absent.

At the conclusion of this most cloquent and able address the toast which Mr. Meagher proposed was drank with three times three, amid the loudest applause and demonstrations of enthusiasm.

HHMAM KERRIM, Esq., then proposed, after a suitable and able speech, the health of General Pacz. This was responded to with corresponding afacrity.

General MONTGOMERY, of Philadelphia, then addressed the company in an apt and eloquent address. After which the numerous assemblage dispersed, highly gratified with witnessing one of the greatest historical events in the history of republican nations, and, as Mr. Meagher justly observed, one of the most unique and wonderful in the history of republics, ancient or modern.

Time and space scarcely allow of our doing justice to this great scene, which will form henceforth in the melodrama of nations and people one of the most unique and remarkable events of our time.

It only remains to be added that General Pacz, acceding to the wishes of his country, will now return, like another Cincinnatus, to restore, we hope, the blessings of good government, of order and of peace to his long distracted country.

menced with the elever little two act comedy "Nothing Venture Nothing Win," the plot of which we described Hoey were admirably mutes to the parts of the dashing de Vigneul, and Mr. Sloan made a great deal of the small part of the Major Bomo. Mr. Dyett's Dake del Van Dome was rather too much like a militia colonel—too boisterous, and not at all brasque. The piece was well received, and at its close all the performers were recalled. Subsequently, Mr. Lester Wallack and Mrs. Hoey were summoned before the curtain, and afterwards there was a unanimous call for Mr. Wallack, who, on his appearance, was received with long continued applause, which he asknowledged with that grace of manner for which he is so justly celebrated. He aid ress of the audience briefly but pertinently, thanking the public for the favor that had been extended to him for forty years—commencing when he was twenty-four, and continuing up to the present time, when he had attained the ripe age of sixty-four. He stood again before them with the sole responsibility of the direction of his theatre, and was glad to greet them in that capacity. At the same time he was happy to bear testimony to the able manner in which the establishment had been directed by his late lessee, Mr. Stuart. (Applause.) In conclusion, Mr. Wallack said that he should make no flourish of trumpets as to his plans for the season, nor sound the trumpets

nouncement, there will be but four more performances by this company, to wit, on Thursday (cheap night), Friday Saturday (matinie) and Monday (day and evening), the grand benefit to Max Maretzek, in commemoration of the

theatre seems determined not to be behind in the race for public favor. The attraction offered at present is a series of Bourcicault's popular dramas, which are well gotten up and played in a superior manner. A capital pattornime is also given every evening. As might be supposed, so excellent an entertainment is fully appreciated by the public, and the theatre is in a most prosperated by

OUTRAGE UPON AN OLD LADY .- Mrs. Crossin, an aged lady, residing at No 637 Washington street, was beaten in came to the basement door, expecting to find her some James, against whom they had a spite. Mrs. Crossin James, against whom they had a spite. Mrs. Crossin beyoned the door at their knock, when one of them struck her on the head with a glass bottle. Another of the party threw a barrol at her, knocking her down. The whole party then attacked the woman and beat her until she became insensible. The police arrested four persons on suspicion of having been implicated in the assault, two of whom, John Callaghan and Michael O'Connell, were committed to prison by Justice Kelly. Mrs. Crossin lies in a very critical condition. Her injuries are internal, and it is feared that she will never recover.

commercial Advertiser says that it is credibly informed that the best friends of Mr. Morgan have abandoned aff hope of his success. And in regard to the present anxiety of "dissath-ded republicans" to unite on Mr. Burrowe, it says the thing is impracticable now. The golden opportunity was lost at Syracuse, and the only course which remains is to secure a practical union by giving chough republican yores to the American ticket to elect A.